

Abstract

Title: Comparison of rehabilitation approaches for female urinary incontinence at different departments in the CR.

Objectives: The aim of this thesis was to determine the percentage of physiotherapists who have offices in their encounter with incontinent patients and percentage distinguish whether they are sent to a specialist or incontinence is known only by them. Determine which method of pelvic examination with stress incontinence (diagnosed and undiagnosed) is performed most often. Find out what the age group of women with stress incontinence with physiotherapists meet in their offices often. Determine which method of pelvic examination with stress incontinence (diagnosed and undiagnosed) is usually a percentage, carried out to determine how many of the respondents used physical therapists in the treatment of stress incontinence "Ostrava concept." Another objective of this work is expressed as a percentage of physiotherapists awareness about the new clinical standard for treatment of stress incontinence and technology PELVICORE. Inform the public about female stress urinary incontinence.

Methods: The research was conducted using nonstandardized fifteen-page questionnaire. This e-mail questionnaire was distributed to 30 hospitals. We managed to get a total of 54 questionnaires were processed and subsequently 50 questionnaires. The data were processed in Microsoft Office Excel 2007, whereby the results were converted for your convenience in graphical form.

Results: In patients with stress incontinence to meet 72% of physiotherapists surveyed, 61% of diagnosed and undiagnosed 72% with stress incontinence. 28% of respondents physiotherapists with incontinent patients encountering. The most common degree of incontinence, with which physiotherapists meet in their offices is the no. 1 grade The most common age group of patients with stress incontinence from 50 to 59 years. For stress incontinence diagnosed most frequently performed tests physiotherapists per vaginae (22.7% of respondents). For undiagnosed stress incontinence usually done physiotherapists pelvic examination perianogenitally (15.4% of respondents). "Ostrava concept" uses 22.7% (5 of 22) of those surveyed

physiotherapists diagnosed and undiagnosed stress urinary stress incontinence using it 15.4% (5 of 26) surveyed physical therapists. Only 34% (17 of 50) of physiotherapists interviewed were aware of the clinical standard of physiotherapy for female stress urinary incontinence before filling out my questionnaire and technology PELVICORE knew before completing the questionnaire, only 30% (15 of 50) of physiotherapists.inform the public about female stress urinary incontinence.

Keywords: stress urinary incontinence, pelvic floor, the clinical standard, "the Ostrava concept" Kegell exercise, technique PELVICORE